

## NOTED RADIUM CURE.

Big Tumor Killed and Patient's Life Saved.

### ONLY SCAR TISSUE REMAINS.

Victim of Malignant Growth Treated in a New York Hospital Had Radium Impregnated Gelatin Injected into the Mass—Improvement Was Rapid.

What physicians pronounce one of the most remarkable cures through the agency of radium in the history of medical science was recently confirmed by the examination of a patient who was expected to die six months ago, when he went to Flower hospital in New York city with a malignant tumor the size of a child's head in his abdomen.

The large mass which threatened his life has disappeared, and the small remaining knot in its place has lost its character as a tumor and is simply scar tissue which has not been removed by the process of absorption.

Drs. William H. Dieffenbach and William Tod Helmuth, who have had the case in charge, claim for Flower hospital the discovery of the method employed, which was the injection of gelatin impregnated with radium into the tumor itself after the seat of the trouble had been reached by opening the abdominal cavity. The practice in the only other similar case on record, one performed in Europe some days ago, was to incise the radium in a glass tube, which was sewed up in the tumor.

When the patient, who is a prominent resident of Westchester county, N. Y., was taken to the hospital Dr. Dieffenbach called in Dr. Helmuth with an idea of performing an operation for the removal of the tumor. After a thorough examination Dr. Helmuth found the tumor to be so large and its roots to have invaded so much of the abdominal tissue that he refused to operate.

A council was held, and it was decided to treat the patient with the X ray for the purpose of preventing the spread or growth of the tumor. By this method the physicians succeeded in checking the advance of the tumor, but after three months of the treatment the skin of the patient became so irritated that the application of the X rays had to be discontinued.

Another examination proved that any operation for the removal of the mass would prove futile, and as a heroic attempt to save the life of the patient Dr. Dieffenbach proposed that the tumor be exposed and that radio-active gelatin be injected into the diseased parts.

The patient was placed under the influence of an anæsthetic, and the gelatin, which had been impregnated with \$100 worth of radium, was injected in three places in the tumor. The incisions were drawn together with a purse string suture, and the abdomen was closed.

When the tumor was disclosed the surgeons pronounced it a round cell sarcoma, a most malignant variety of tumor, but cut off a small piece of the mass for analysis. A later examination of this portion by Drs. Hertzmann and Kellogg, eminent pathologists, confirmed the opinion of the operators.

The reaction from the operation was unusually severe, and at times it was feared the patient would not rally, but after a few days an increase of strength was noted, and at the end of five weeks the patient was so much improved in general health and the tumor was so greatly reduced in size that he was permitted to go to his home.

While greatly elated over the results of their efforts, the physicians did not allow their enthusiasm to overcome them, and it was only after a thorough examination of the patient by Dr. Helmuth a few days ago that they allowed a report on the case to be made public.

This last examination revealed an apparently healthy condition in the affected territory. Only a small lump remains in the place of the tumor, and this, the physicians say, retains none of the character of a tumor, but is simply a nodule of scar tissue such as remains after the healing of any moderately sized wound.

The efficiency of the treatment by the radio-active gelatin lies in the artificial irritation which it induces in the tumor, says Dr. Dieffenbach. Contraction of the tumor and a change in its character result. The physicians were moved to their decision to try the radium treatment by their observations of the beneficial results that have attended the treatment of superficial skin ulcers at the hospital by the application of radium.

The method employed in this case is declared to be superior to that in Europe, in which the radium was inclosed in a glass tube. In the latter case \$5,000 worth of radium is reported to have been used, while the cost of the material used in the case at Flower hospital was one-fiftieth as much. It is thought also that in this case the activity of the radium is much increased.—New York Herald.

#### Turkish Bath For Horses.

As if blankets for poodle dogs were not enough, along comes Dr. Mark L. Frey of Huntington, N. Y., a veterinarian who has a horse and dog hospital, with plans for a Turkish bath for horses. And he really means it, too, his plans being completed for building the necessary addition to his animal hospital. Dr. Frey thinks that Turkish baths for horses will make them more healthful.

## FIGHTER OF GRAFTERS.

Incidents in the Career of Governor G. L. Lilley of Connecticut.

When Governor George Leavens Lilley of Connecticut was fourteen his parents moved into Oxford, Mass., leaving him behind to run his uncle's farm. The Lilleys next went to Middleboro, and there the boy peddled meat from a cart for his father, who occasionally sent him to Boston to buy supplies. On one of these trips the lad, who was not eighteen, learned that there was a shortage of potatoes in New England and that there was an abundance of them in Nova Scotia. He induced a Boston merchant whom he knew to lend him \$2,000, with which he went to Nova Scotia, chartered a schooner and brought a cargo of potatoes to Boston, where he sold them at a handsome profit.

His entry into politics in 1900 was spectacular. He entered a town meeting at Waterbury, Conn., which was packed with adherents of a controlling ring of grafters and denounced its extravagance. A road repairing contract was about to be awarded for \$35,000, and he offered to do the work and live up to all its specifications for \$3,500. He was not only howled down, but was threatened with personal violence.

That experience determined his future course in life. He announced himself as a Republican candidate for the legislature and as a foe to all grafters, large or small. He was overwhelmingly elected and made good from the day of his election. He served a second term and was then sent to congress, where before he was hardly warm in his chair he defeated an attempt to extend an electric light company's franchise in Hawaii upon terms that were oppressive to consumers. It was a hard fight, for he was up against seasoned congressmen, but he won out.

### BARS TO SIGNALING MARS.

Messages Mechanically Impracticable, Thinks Professor Mitchell.

Professor William H. Pickering of Harvard university will have to overcome some very real difficulties before he can hold conversations with the inhabitants of Mars. So Professor S. Alfred Mitchell of Columbia university said the other afternoon. The most puzzling of these difficulties, in Professor Mitchell's opinion, will be the mere construction of the gigantic mirrors by which means Professor Pickering purposes to throw a beam of concentrated light in the direction of Mars in such a way that signals can be transmitted.

The mirrors, Dr. Mitchell says, would have to be about a thousand yards in length, and their cost would be stupendous. It is extremely doubtful if the whole scheme is not mechanically impracticable, according to Dr. Mitchell, because of the very delicate machinery that would have to be made to keep the mirrors in adjustment.

After the mirrors have been constructed Dr. Pickering will have to worry about the code by means of which he will talk with the Martians. "It is very unlikely," said Dr. Mitchell, "that the people on Mars are conversant with the Morse code, and it will take at least five years for Dr. Pickering to teach it to them, if he is able to do it at all. Life on Mars is supposed to be much older than on the earth, and there is no reason why we should not believe the Martians have been signaling to us for years, while we in our imbecility have been unable to decipher the messages or even detect the signals."

### TO ABOLISH DARKNESS.

Hoosier Inventor Has a Device to Make It Always Daytime.

After ten years of work David R. Nicely of Petersburg, Ind., has perfected an arrangement by which he believes that daylight can be made to continue through the twenty-four hours. He has applied for patents.

He has made a system of lenses and reflectors of great size, which he proposes to put on towers a thousand feet high a hundred miles apart, and with these he expects to carry daylight back many hours after night has fallen.

In order to keep the lenses and reflectors at focus a clockwork apparatus is to be provided, and with the lenses so moved he expects to give daylight all the time.

#### Woman's Cake Baking Challenge.

Mrs. B. L. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., is out with a challenge to any woman in the United States for a cake baking contest. The cakes made by Mrs. Wilson have carried her name over several southern states. She is a clubwoman, and her cakes are served at almost every society gathering in Nashville. She says she has no secret for making cakes; that success in baking depends simply on a knack for the work. She first found her skill in baking to please her husband and first won general praise for her baking by 200 individual cakes which she served to as many guests at a Dutch luncheon.

#### New Breed of Night Riders.

Landowners in Pike and Davies counties, in Indiana, are being terrorized by a secret organization whose purpose is to fix land rentals, says a Petersburg dispatch. Barns are being burned and other depredations committed. The organization, supposedly composed of renters, has notified all landowners that they must let their land for the season for one-third of the crops, thus giving the renters two-thirds instead of two-fifths, as has been the rule for years. Albert Capehart's barn was burned the other night, and the farm of Albert Hensel was visited, and three sulky plows were broken to pieces with axes.

## TRIBUTE TO A SLEUTH

Candle to Burn Nearly Five Years For Joe Petrosino.

### TERROR OF ITALIAN CRIMINALS

Nine Foot High Candle Adorned With Gold Will Remain Lighted in Memory of New York Detective Slain in Palermo, Sicily.

A candle soon will be lighted to burn four years and seven months in memory of Joseph Petrosino, the detective on the New York police force who was assassinated in Palermo, Sicily. It was constructed with mathematical certainty by a New York firm and was to have been placed in the pro-cathedral on Mott street, New York, to keep alive the light of remembrance, but because of its dimensions and expensive character the determination was reached that it await the wishes of Mrs. Petrosino, who probably will have it sent to her husband's birthplace in Italy and there enshrined to burn until the last particle is consumed.

There was another reason apart from those advanced to explain why the candle was not placed in the pro-cathedral. Anonymous threats were made to destroy the church on the day of the funeral of Petrosino, and it is understood that it was thought the burning of the memorial candle in the church would be a constant reminder of Petrosino's martyrdom to the desperadoes who plotted his death. To avoid this the candle was quietly taken back to the makers, in whose home Petrosino had been reared and where he was looked upon as a beloved member of the family.

The fashioners of the candle are experts in the making of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church. About nine months ago Petrosino called at their shop while Father Monteleone of Mount Carmel was there and jokingly asked what kind of a candle would be made to burn for him. The elder member of the firm replied that the day was far off when that service would be required, but when Petrosino insisted replied jokingly:

"When the time does come, Joe, a candle to burn in your memory will be made that never has been equalled in Rome or in France or in the United States. It will be the most perfect ever designed."

Immediately after the news of the assassination was received the promise was recalled, and the candle firm set its most skillful men at work. They kept at the task night and day, for the candle had to be made by hand and its ingredients so blended and its long wick so prepared that it would burn longer than any candle ever manufactured.

The principal material used was pure Austrian beeswax kneaded and tempered and mixed with a secret ingredient to retard combustion. The wick, of a special Egyptian cotton, was treated with a composition to keep it from feeding too fast with the waxy fuel. The candle was ready on the night of the day the slain detective's body arrived in New York.

The candle is nine feet high and has a circumference of three feet six inches. It weighs 178 pounds. From within one foot of the tip to one foot of the base it is embossed with fourteen carat gold, laid on in octuple leaf. The centerpiece, all pure gold, shows lilies of the valley and a reproduction in miniature of the holy college. The laying on of the gold and the fabrication of the design were the work of two men, who kept at their task, when time began to press, thirty-six hours, with only a brief intermission for eating and sleeping. The cost of the candle was \$450.

Precise calculation as to the time the candle will burn was not figured out to the hour, but the makers believe they are within ten hours when they say that it will burn steadily four years and seven months.

### NO TOOTHACHE AFTER 10 A. M.

Request For Leave Must Be Filed Early on Day of Game.

Owing to the opening of the baseball season in Norfolk, Va., Postmaster Carney caused the following notice to be conspicuously posted in the office:

"All requests for leave of absence on account of toothache, severe colds and minor physical ailments and on account of funerals, picnics, church socials and the like must be handed to the superintendent of your division before 10 a. m. on the morning of the game."

#### Object of Hygienic School Car's Trip.

Professor Snow of the Stanford university recently left San Francisco on a campaign of sanitary education. Professor Snow is traveling in a private car equipped by the state, and he expects to spend several months in the rural districts. The car is filled with models showing farmers how to care for their homes, barns, food, water drainage and general hygiene. This is the first time in history such work has been undertaken so thoroughly.

#### While Wheat Soars.

I must not throw upon the floor The crust I do not eat. For many a hungry millionaire Would think it quite a treat.

Eheu! Our tears fall thick and fast; They dim our eyes for old time's sake; No more we know, except in dreams, The biscuits mother used to make!

One a penny, two a penny, Hot cross buns. Each one costs a dollar straight, Now the rhyming runs.

—Ellis A. Fanning in New York World.

## BE READY TO PAY UP

Notice to Subscribers to the Advertising Fund.

You are each and all hereby notified of the organization of an executive committee to have charge of the advertising of our City and County and the handling of the funds subscribed monthly for such purpose, through the election of the following nine men to-wit: M. S. Woodcock, B. W. Johnson, J. M. Nolan, Virgil E. Watters, John F. Allen, N. R. Moore, G. A. Robinson, F. L. Miller and A. J. Johnson, the former having been elected as Chairman and the latter as Secretary and Treasurer. G. A. Waggoner has been elected by this executive committee as Advertising Manager and with instructions to make all collections on monthly subscriptions, beginning on May 1st, all subscriptions are payable in advance. We trust all will be prompt with their monthly payments and thus greatly aid the Committee in their work.

By order of the Committee,  
A. J. JOHNSON,  
Secretary.

4-27-4t

### Sure to Come Back

Strange as it may seem, Brick Kycraft, who has long been a prominent citizen of the Alsea country, has decided to leave the best country on earth and try to make a living in the sage brush around Prineville. Realizing it would keep him moving he went to Ammy Cameron and ordered one of the handsomest saddles ever put together in the Willamette valley. Horsemen say it is one of the easiest riding saddles they ever straddled. Perhaps in moments of sober reflection he will realize how easy he made a living in the Valley and come back home.

#### Baker's Bargains.

I have for sale some of the best business properties in Corvallis; also choice residence property. Call and investigate. R. F. Baker, Office 111, Second street, Corvallis, Oregon. 5-4-8t

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